

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE ~~MIDDLE~~ DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
MIDDLE

14-921

Name and address of Plaintiff:

Craig Alford
301 Moret Road
Flemington, PA 17932

CIVIL CIVL #

COMPLAINT

(Preliminary Warrant)

v.

Full name, title, and business address
of each defendant in this action:

1 JUDGE NANCY, U.S. D.C.
P.O. BOX 1148
SCRANTON, PA 18501

2 JUDGE BLODGET, U.S. D.C.
P.O. BOX 1148
SCRANTON, PA 18501

Use additional sheets, if necessary

Number each defendant.
3 JUDGE MULRONEY, U.S. D.C.
P.O. BOX 1148
SCRANTON, PA 18501

Plaintiff brings this action against the above named and identified defendants on the following cause of action:

I. Where are you now confined? SCI MULRONEY

What sentence are you serving? 9-10 YEARS

What court imposed the sentence? MONTGOMERY COUNTY

II. Previous Lawsuits

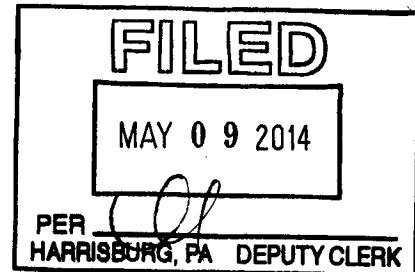
A. Describe any and all lawsuits in which you are a plaintiff which deal with the same facts involved in this action. (If there is more than one lawsuit, describe the additional lawsuits on another piece of paper, using the same outline.)

1. Parties to this previous lawsuit

Plaintiffs Craig Alford

Defendants Laguise, Kremer, Tritt, Wetzel,
and Venter.

2. Court (if federal court, name the district; if state court, name the county) and docket number
United States District Court/Middle District of Pennsylvania/3:14-cv-13



3. Name of judge to whom case was assigned MUNLEY / MELVIN

4. Disposition (For example: Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?)
PENDING

5. Approximate date of filing lawsuit January 2014

6. Approximate date of disposition None

B. Prior disciplinary proceedings which deal with the same facts involved in this action:

Where? _____

When? _____

Result: _____

III. What federal law do you claim was violated? 1st, 5th,

8th, 2nd 14th AMENDMENT; F.R.CIV.P.)

IV. Statement of Claim TITLE 28 JUDICIAL AND JUDICIAL PROCESSES OF THE U.S. C. 14TH AMENDMENT. DUE PROCESS CLAUSE.
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS, 14TH AMENDMENT, DUE PROCESS CLAUSE.
ACT, RULES 8(b) OF HABEAS CORPUS, ARTICLE III AND 7TH 5TH

(State here as briefly as possible the facts of your case. Do not give any legal arguments or cite any cases or statutes. If you intend to allege a number of related claims, number and set forth each claim in a separate paragraph. Use as much space as you need. Attach extra sheet if necessary.) (SEE ATTACHED COMPLAINT 14-19)

A. Date of event: BEGINNING JANUARY 2013

B. Place of event: UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SCRANTON, PA

C. Persons involved--name each person and tell what that person did to you:

JUDGE MUNLEY HAS VULTED MY 1ST,
5TH, 8TH, AND 14TH AMENDMENT OF
THE U.S. CONSTITUTION. AS WELL AS
JUDGE MELVIN WHICH HAS BEEN TO
COMMITTEE IN DEATH ATTACHED. THEY
VULTED THE F.R.CIV.P. AND THE
UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE VI VIOLATES THE
JUDICIAL AND JUDICIAL PROCESSES, VIOLATES
THEIR OBLIGE TO UPHOLD THE CONSTITUTION,
COMMITTEE JUDICIAL MORDONANT / DISTRIBUCTION,

JUDGE MUNLEY HAS VULTED THE MUNICIPAL
ACT WHICH HE FEARED TO MAKE A DEVOID
DIFFERENTIATION TO MY OBSTACLES, VIOLATES HIS
ROLE 8(b), ARTICLE III AND THE 5TH AMENDMENT
DUE PROCESS CLAUSE. JUDGE MELVIN HAS
COMMITTED EX-PROTE COMMUNICATION. JUDGE MUNLEY
HAS ILLEGITIMELY DULY TO MY INTERESTS THIS
ILLEGIT MOTIVATED, AND HIS DULY HAS BEEN
TO THE COURT. AND JUDGE MELVIN & MUNLEY
JUDGE IS DULY IN MY CASE WITH SAID COURT

V. Did the incident of which you complain occur in an institution or place of custody in this District?

If so, where?

YES, MIDDLE DISTRICT CIRCUIT AND SECRETARY,
PL

and answer the following questions:

A. Is there a prisoner grievance procedure in this institution?

Yes () No ()

B. Did you present the facts relating to your complaint in the state prisoner grievance procedure?

Yes () No () BECAUSE MY MATTERS DO NOT CONCERN
AN INSTITUTION OR FACILITY. IT CONCERNED MIDDLE DISTRICT CIRCUIT, AND THE BPD CIRCUIT.

C. If your answer is YES,

1. What steps did you take? _____

2. What was the result? _____

D. If your answer is NO, explain why not: CHALLENGING

FEDERAL JUDICIAL BUREAU AND PRISON GRIEVANCE
SYSTEM NOT BRING ME RELIEF

E. If there is no prison grievance procedure in the institution, did you complain to prison authorities?

Yes () No ()

F. If your answer is YES,

1. What steps did you take? _____

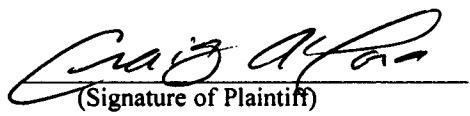
2. What was the result? _____

VI. Relief SEE ATTACHED COMPLAINT

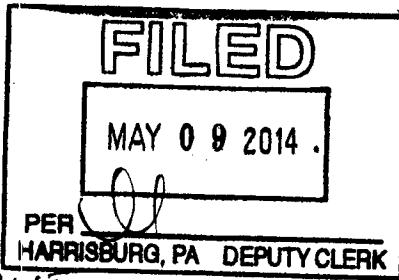
State briefly exactly what you want the court to do for you. Make no legal arguments. Cite no cases or statutes. DECLARE THAT THE DEFENDANT'S ACTIONS
VIOLATE THE CONSTITUTION, \$100,000 IN COMPENSATION +
\$100,000 IN PUNITIVE DAMAGES FROM EACH
DEFENDANT. RECOVERY OF COST IN THIS SUIT,
TRAIL BY JURY, Preliminary injunction
plus legal, attorney and legal expenses to
hear and decide (2) of (2) cases.

I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

5/4/14
(Date)


(Signature of Plaintiff)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA



Craig Alford.
Plaintiff

v.

JAMES MONLEY, KATHARINE
METZCHICK; THOMAS BLOOMFIELD,
DEFENDANT(S)

CIVIL section #

computer

(Petrushky Muncie)

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1.) This is a civil action authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 1331 to redress the wrongs and deprivations, under color of state law, of rights secured by the Constitution of the United States (specifically, the 1st, 5th, 8th, and 14th Amendments of the United States Constitution). The court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and § 1333 (2)(3). Plaintiff Alford seeks declaratory relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and § 2202.

2.) The Middle District of Pennsylvania is an appropriate venue under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (6)(2) because it is where the events giving rise to this claim occurred.

Plutia t. fcc

3.) Plaintiff Creag Aiford, is and was at all times mentioned herein a prisoner of the State Correctional Institution at Mahanoy in the custody of the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections. He is currently confined at the Mahanoy, 201 Morel Road, Freehville, PA 17932.

DEF Salstales

4) Defendant James Munley is a judge of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania and is responsible for hearing cases of writ of habeas corpus and 1983 civil suits, and for making a de-novo determination of magistrate judges report and recommendation or Memorandum and Orders. And is responsible for disposing of habeas petitions and 1983 civil actions in a speedy manner, that is fair, efficient and prompt, and is to promote public confidence in the importance of the judicial system, and is to follow the rules of the court.

6) Kardine McHalechich is a magistrate judge for the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania and is responsible for writing report and recommendations on writ of habeas corpus or 1983 civil actions, or to write an Memorandum and order, and to disposition habeas petitions for 1983 civil actions in a speedy manner, and must uphold his oath.

6) Thomas Blewitt is a magistrate judge for the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania and is responsible for writing memorandums and orders/report and recommendations on writ of habeas corpus and 1983 civil actions, and to disposition habeas petitions and 1983 civil action in a speedy manner and must uphold his oath, and committed Ex parte communication.

7.) Each defendant is sued individually and I seek an permanent injunction from the defendants of hearing my case or making a ruling at CIVIL ACTION # 3:14-cv-13 and 3:13-cv-2802 facts pending before the courts and at all times mentioned in this complaint each defendant acted under color of state law

28 U.S.C. § 1331

8) A district court shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the constitution, laws or treaties of the United States. You cannot use 1983 to sue Federal officials, and plaintiff Alford is using section 1331 to challenge violation of constitutional rights. Section 1331 gives federal court the power to hear claims against Federal government.

Fees

a) on December 31, 2012 plaintiff Alford Filed (2) writ of habeas corpus at 3:12-cv-2606 and 3:12-cv-2617. Judge Marbury of Probation and Parole as respondents. This matter was appointed to judge Blewitt for dispositioning... Petitioner sought the appointment of counsel and numerous summary judgment on the undisputed grounds. Alford put (12) grounds before the court on why he is incarcerated in violation of the

constitution, laws, or treaties, but only 5 of plaintiff grounds was answered. Plaintiff Alford freely objected to the memorandum and order by judge Blewett, judge Murley "did not" make a de-novo determination as he was obligated to after freely objections, and petitioners filed & freely notice of appeal, that judge Murley merged with my objections but plaintiff Alford filed separately, and erred in my case. Judge Blewett decision is contrary to 120, plain error, and manifest injustice, and judge Murley failed to intervene, and rubber stamped the exhibit same exhibit which is a violation of the magistrate, Rule 26(a)(1)(B)(ii) and the 5th Amend.

10.) Plaintiff Alford filed another writ of habeas corpus, a separate matter at CIVIL ACTION # 3:13-cv-0435 against Pennsylvania Department of Corrections. Judge Murley and judge Blewett was assigned the case. This matter was taking longer to disposition, petitioners sought summary judgment, that was denied. The respondents counsel, committed Ex parte Connally et al using the judges office for a favorable recommendation and no longer looked to prosecute this matter and looked for Monroe County District Attorney Office to assure defense. They failed to submit any records, and the only record before the court was of petitioners. This matter was switched from judge Blewett to judge McHugh. Judge McHugh wrote a report and recommendation that plain error, manifest injustice and was also a rubber stamp agreement of the respondents, I freely objected because she (McHugh) merged a separate writ of habeas corpus agreement w/ this one. Judge Murley also wrote a memorandum (de-novo) decision of my objection which was plain error, contrary to 120, and judge Murley has failed to follow the law of this land. Plaintiff has constitutionally challenged state Statute. And this matter was analyzed under 883 instead of 2254 and is in error of the legal analysis.

11.) Plaintiff Alford filed another civil writ of habeas corpus, at CIVIL ACTION # 3:13-cv-2800 that judge McHugh merged plaintiff's case law be submitted with 3:13-cv-0435. This case is still pending in the United States District Court and has been there for months. His habeas petition has been filed since November 6, 2013 and the habeas petition has not been sent to the respondents, the application for the appointment has not been dispositioned, the application for the appointment of counsel has not been dispositioned, plaintiff with other inmates raising the exact same claim C. T. if Blewett lower sought a class action, sought a constitutionality challenged

to state statute, screenshot for judge Munley and judge McHugh which is disqualify/recuse themselves pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 455, however, for months judge Munley and judge McHugh who have great ~~by~~ ^{of} trial matters in a docket sheet, has not moved petitioners matter forward and is denying petitioners/plaintiffs relief even

~~by the court which is tantamount to being jurisdiction. They are not following the rules of the court and denied me access to the court. This habitual delay has purely prejudiced me.~~

12) Plaintiff Alford filed a 1983 civil action at civil action # 3:14-cv-13 against prison officials that Judge Munley merged with 3:13-cv-0435 which are unrelated cases (one a HABEAS Petition, one a CIVIL SUIT) and plaintiff filed suit on December 20, 2013, and on 1-7-14 and administrative order was given to the ~~2013~~ ²⁰¹⁴ of all funds incoming. On January 15, 2014 the Respondents authorized 20% of all incoming funds will be taken. Plaintiff sought US Marshall service to serve the respondent / defendants. Plaintiff Alford also sought discovery. However, in all cases, the Clerk of court will not see the docket sheets so plaintiff can see the status of the case, however, being a long time has passed, Alford will seek default judgment and judge Munley has failed to manage my cases, and instruct the Clerk of Court to ^{constitutional} challenge to the A.G. office on February 10, 2014 ~~issued notes for City of Dibbles~~ bill on March 14, 2014 ~~discretionary~~ ^{issued notes for City of Dibbles} ~~issued notes for City of Dibbles~~ ^{CHIEF ATTORNEY OF STATE RESIDES} ~~in the county.~~

13) Plaintiff Alford has tried everything in his ~~power~~ ^{power} to recuse to change of venue to set away the two judges who has violated their oath and the constitution and exhausted his remedies with each party pursuant to 42 U.S.C § 1997(e).

STATE CLAIMS

14) Plaintiff realleges and incorporate by reference paragraph 1-9.

15) Defendant Munley has denied plaintiff access to the court, has violated the ~~magistrate~~ ^{see}, habeas rule 8(1), ARTICLE III, and the 5TH AMENDMENT, due process clause, of the United States Constitution. (See 3:12-cv-2616). He has

has denied plaintiff before access to the court. (500
~~#~~ 3:13-cv-2800; #3:14-cv-13.) and has failed to rule on petitions matters or to move petitions cases forward and illegally merging one for the other in unrelated cases. Judge Murley has deprived before of his due process rights and to move plaintiff before case forward so it can be disposed in a speeds manner. Judge Murley has failed to apply the Fed R.C.V. P. to before cases, he has failed to supervise his subordinates and failed to remedy a constitutional violation, and should be held accountable for failing to properly apply the law of the court of the United States Supreme court, and acted outside the scope of his official duties, and judge Murley has acted that are not

judicial in nature. And violated 1st, 5th, 8th, and 14th rights and his habitual delinquent motivation and bent toward the blw jurisdiction. And areas where he did not legally王者 and matters as a result of 1985. Under McHugh has failed to properly apply the law of

(b) Judge Mc Hatchick has failed to properly apply the law of the court of the United States Supreme Court and should be held accountable for her actions, she has did acts that are not judicial in nature. Judge Mc Hatchick has acted outside of the scope of her official duties, allowed ex parte communication and was in contact with opposing counsel, counsel of one side (Mr. Doherty, Esq) who sought a favorable decision and used the judge office for this favorable decision, and has failed to follow the Rule of Civil Procedure, and responded to a notice that she had no jurisdiction over the subject matter of the civil action. And has violated my 5th and 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution, and 8th Amendment rights

17.) Judge Blewitt has also failed to properly apply the law of the Court of the United States. Specifically, he should be held accountable for his actions. He has did acts that are not radical in nature, and has acted outside of the scope of his judicial duties. Judge Blewitt was committing "EX PARTE COMMUNICATIO" with RH MALL W. DORFLIN, Esq. (omitted for respondents at 3:13-cv-0435. Mr. Dorflin used Judge Blewitt office for a favorable decision, told Judge Blewitt he did not file any documents and that he looked for more county prosecutors office to venue defense up the matter which prejudiced plaintiff, resulting in an adverse decision. At 3:12-cv-26014 and 3:12-cv-26017 Judge Blewitt also failed to answer all (12) grounds ~~submitted~~ plaintiff listed out before the court and only answered (5) grounds denying Arlo's access to the court and to be fully heard which was another adverse decision by Judge Blewitt, who has also denied Arlo's access to

the court in violation of the 1st amendment, but has failed to apply the F.R.Civ.P. in tyfords case. At 3:12-cv-26016 judge Blewett did nothing but RUBBISH SCRIBBLE AND COPY, the exact same argument as the respondents and failed to consider any of the afford filings/exhibits. Not once in his Memorandum do he refer to tyford exhibits.

18) The defendants conduct clearly violates established Statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known. They have failed to uphold their oaths at 28 U.S.C. §435, and they had fair warning his /her actions was violating my rights. These judges has violated my 1st, 5th& 8th, and 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution.

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

19.) Plaintiff Tyford seeks a preliminary injunction so plaintiff can suffer no more harm at the hands of defendants and so plaintiff matters at (Tyford v. Utuise, et al., case NO. 3:14-cv-13 and Tyford v. Keeses, et al., case no. 3:13-cv-2800) cannot be decided by judge Munley or magistrate judge Mc Hatchich. At 3:13-cv-2800 Tyford did not consent his magistrate, asked judge Munley and judge Mc Hatchich to disqualify / recuse themselves pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 455 that has went unanswered and the habitual delay to rule on petitioners habeas petition is tantamount to Delays jurisdiction. so Plaintiff Tyford rights will not be further violated by the defendants, he ask that judge Munley and judge Mc Hatchich remove themselves from the cases. if not, plaintiff will suffer actual or imminent injury and that 1 or, will be, worst off because of the illegal acts of these federal judges. Plaintiff's incarceration is violation of the constitution, law, or treaties of the United States, stated - clerks, submitted exhibits proving his claims that are ignored. The injury plaintiff face is ongoing w/ the these judges. Plaintiff Tyford is likely to stand at trial that defendants violated my rights. Petitioner / plaintiff Tyford has already suffered irreparable harm that can never be fixed. The harm plaintiff face is greater than the 620 federal judges will face if i get a preliminary injunction. A preliminary injunction will serve the public interest. and ask that preliminary injunction goes into a permanent injunction. the preliminary injunction goes into a permanent injunction and ask that this court either transfer civil actions 3:13-cv-2800 and 3:14-cv-13 to another judge in the district court

On the for fear of retaliation, transfer this matter and the
 other 2 cases to the Eastern District Court, where Plaintiff
 will get a fair, prompt, and efficient tribune to decide his constitutional
 claims.

Pltiff for Relief

Wherefore, Plaintiff prays that this court enter judgment:

- 20.) Granting Plaintiff Alford a declaratory that the acts and omissions described herein violates his rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States; and
- 21.) Order a preliminary injunction against Judge Monterey and McHalechich for deciding CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:14-cv-13 and 3:13-cv-2000 and turning this into a permanent injunction and stopping the ~~for ever~~ hearing of all cases, and transferring these cases to the ~~Eastern~~ District to dispose of.
- 22.) Granting Plaintiff Alford \$100,000 in compensatory and \$10,000 in punitive damages against each defendant (Monetary, McHalechich, and Blawie) for violating and ~~condoning~~ Plaintiff Alford constitutional rights jointly and severally, ^{violations};
- 23.) Plaintiff Alford seeks recovery of cost in this suit;
- 24.) Plaintiff Alford also seeks a new trial on all issues triable to jury; and
- 25.) any additional relief this court deems just, proper, and equitable; and
- 26.) the appointment of counsel because Plaintiff is starting to be unable to write, is on psychological sleep medication, and it will be in the interest of justice to appoint counsel, and Plaintiff is starting to hurt for writing so much.

Verdictual

I HAVE READ THE FOREGOING COMPLAINT AND HEREBY VERIFY THAT THE MATTER ALLEGED THEREIN ARE TRUE, EXCEPT AS TO WHETHER ALLEGED ON INFORMATION AND BELIEF AND AS TO THOSE, I BELIEVE THEM TO BE TRUE. I CERTIFY UNDER THE PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

EXECUTED ¹⁰⁰ ~~100~~ ⁵⁰ minutes
 on ~~May~~ ^{May} 14, 2014

Craig Alford
 Craig Alford

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

CRAIG ALFORD,	:	CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:CV-12-2616
Petitioner	:	
v.	:	(Magistrate Judge Blewitt)
PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE, et al.,	:	
Respondents	:	

FILED
SCRANTON

APR 30 2013

ORDERPER M. B. F.
DEPUTY CLERK

On December 31, 2012, Petitioner Craig Alford, an inmate SCI-Mahanoy, Frackville, PA, filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2254. (Doc. 1). Petitioner also filed a support Memorandum. (Doc. 2). Further, Petitioner filed a Motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*. (Doc. 3). Petitioner names as Respondents the PA Board of Probation and Parole ("PBPP") as well as the PA Attorney General. Petitioner appears to claim that after he was arrested on March 24, 2010, and charged by the New Jersey State Parole Board with two technical violations regarding his PA parole conditions, the PBPP failed to give him proper notice, a timely detention hearing, a probable cause hearing and a parole revocation/violation hearing, and thus violated his procedural due process rights. Petitioner states that after he was released by New Jersey authorities on April 1, 2010, he remained detained in prison in New Jersey on the PBPP's parole violation warrant. Petitioner then states that he was not given a parole revocation/violation hearing by the PBPP until October 28, 2010, which was not timely since it was required to be conducted within 120 days from April 1, 2010. (Doc. 1, p. 9). Thus, Petitioner claims that his present confinement in prison at SCI-Mahanoy, after he was found to have violated the conditions of his parole, is illegal.

On January 3, 2013, we issued a Show Cause Order and granted Petitioner's *in forma pauperis* Motion. We directed the Clerk of Court to serve Petitioner's habeas petition on Respondents, and we directed Respondents to respond to the habeas petition within twenty days. Petitioner was afforded ten days after Respondents' response to file a Traverse. (Doc. 9).

Subsequently, Respondents filed a motion for an extension of time to file their response and we granted it. (Doc. 13). Specifically, on January 30, 2013, we issued an Order and granted Respondents' Motion for Enlargement of Time. We afforded Respondents forty-five (45) days from the date of the Order to file their Answer to Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Doc. 14). We also gave Petitioner ten (10) days after he was served with Respondents' response to file a Traverse.

On February 1, 2013, the parties consented to proceed before the undersigned. (Doc. 16).

On February 4, 2013, Petitioner filed his first Motion for Summary Judgment due to the failure of Respondents to respond to his habeas petition. (Doc. 17). Petitioner claimed that the court should grant his habeas petition and order his release from prison. Petitioner also filed a support brief with Exhibits, A & B. (Doc. 18). As stated above, on January 30, 2013, we issued an Order and granted Respondents' Motion for Enlargement of Time (Doc. 13) and directed that Respondents to file their response to Petitioner 's habeas petition by March 15, 2013. We also found that Petitioner's Motion for Summary Judgment was not appropriate in a habeas case. Thus, on February 12, 2013, we issued an Order and dismissed Petitioner's Doc. 17 Motion for Summary Judgment. (Doc. 28).

On March 15, 2013, Respondents timely filed their Answer to Petitioner's habeas petition with Exhibits as well as a support brief. (Docs. 30 & 31). Respondents contend that Petitioner's habeas petition should be dismissed for procedural default and, that it should be denied on its merits for several reasons, including their contention that there were no due process violations. Respondents also filed Exhibits to support their contentions.

On March 15, 2013, Petitioner filed a second Motion for Summary Judgment and support brief. (Docs. 32 & 33).

On April 1, 2013, Petitioner filed a Motion for an Evidentiary Hearing as well as a third Motion for Summary Judgment. (Docs. 35 & 36). Also, on April 1, 2013, Petitioner filed a brief regarding his third Motion for Summary Judgment. (Doc. 37). Additionally, on April 1, 2013, Petitioner filed his Traverse in support of his habeas petition with Exhibits. (Docs. 38-41). On April

16, 2013, Petitioner filed a supplemental brief in support of his Traverse as well as supplemental exhibits. (Docs. 47 & 48). Thus, Petitioner 's habeas petition is ripe for disposition.

On April 25, 2013, Petitioner filed a so-called, 1-page "Motion To Disposition Summary Judgment." (Doc. 50). Petitioner requests the Court to dispose of his Motions for Summary Judgment since Respondents did not oppose them and, since he claims that he is being illegally confined in prison and that there is no genuine issue of fact in dispute. As discussed below, we find that Respondents were not required to respond to Petitioner's repetitive Summary Judgment Motions and that there is indeed a genuine dispute as to whether Petitioner is being illegally confined in prison as SCI-Mahanoy. We will address this dispute in detail when we issue our Memorandum addressing Petitioner 's habeas petitions as well as the briefs and Exhibits submitted by the parties. As indicated, Petitioner just recently filed his supplemental brief in support of his Traverse. (Doc. 47).

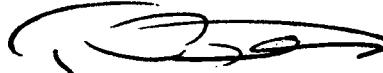
We will deny Petitioner's **Docs. 32 and 36** Motions for Summary Judgment as well as his **Doc. 50 Motion**. We will reserve ruling on Petitioner 's Doc. 35 Motion for an Evidentiary Hearing until the time when we decide the merits of his ripe habeas petition. As we previously held in this case when we dismissed Petitioner's first Summary Judgment Motion, Petitioner's Motions for Summary Judgment are not appropriate in a habeas case. See *Cool v. Pennsylvania*, 2008 WL 2858310, *2 (M.D. Pa. July 22, 2008). As in the *Cool* case, our Respondents have now responded to Petitioner's habeas petition and, to Petitioner's contention that the PBPP violated his due process rights with respect to his parole revocation hearing and that his confinement in prison is unlawful. Petitioner has filed his Traverse and supplement. Both parties filed Exhibits. As such, Petitioner's habeas petition is ripe. Thus, summary judgment is not appropriate. Therefore, we shall again dismiss Petitioner 's Motions for Summary Judgment (Docs. 32 & 36) as well as his Doc. 50 Motion.

Finally, due to the numerous filings of Petitioner in this case and due to the fact that his habeas petition is now ripe, we will direct Petitioner to seek leave of court before he files any future documents in this case.

tn

AND NOW, this 30 day of April, 2013, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. Petitioner's Motions for Summary Judgment (Docs. 32 & 36) are DISMISSED.
2. Petitioner's "Motion To Disposition Summary Judgment" (Doc. 50) is DENIED.
3. Petitioner is directed to seek leave of court before he files any future documents in this case.
4. The Clerk of court is directed not to docket any future filings of Petitioner without receiving prior permission from the Court to file them.



THOMAS M. BLEWITT
United States Magistrate Judge

Dated: April 30 2013

NAME Craig Alford
NUMBER B12436
301 MOREA ROAD
FRACKVILLE, PA 17932

PA DEPT OF CORRECTIONS

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FIRST-CLASS MAIL

US POSTAGE

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ZB 17932

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ON MAY 09 2014
PER HARRISBURG, PA. DEPUTY CLERK
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P.D.

YETTE KWE-CHI TUDS
ON THE SEVEN DISTRICT BORDER
MID-DOLE DISTRICT OFFICE
228 CORNWELL STREET
P.O. BOX 983
HARPSBURG, PA 17036